

## Problems in Europe's automotive sector are affecting stock markets

### HIGHLIGHTS

- New homes sales in the United States advanced in August, but resales weakened.
- U.S. real GDP upgraded again in Q2; growth is now estimated at 3.9%.
- Canada: Disappointing increase in retail sales in July.
- Canada: Wholesalers' sales remained unchanged in July.

### A LOOK AHEAD

- U.S. employment should fare better in September than it did in August.
- United States: The ISM manufacturing index could fall near 50.
- Canada: Real GDP by industry could start Q3 on a positive note.

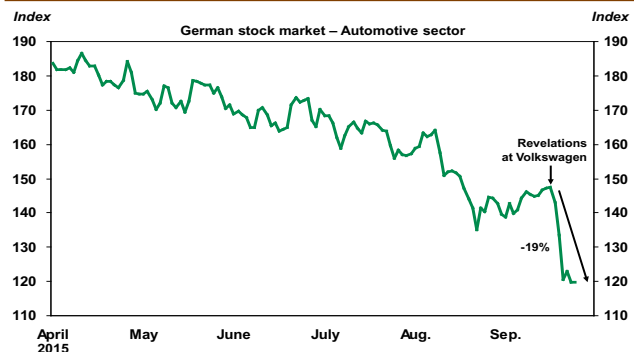
### FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Automotive sector equities are under pressure.
- Janet Yellen continues to prepare the markets for a rate hike.
- The U.S. dollar rebounds after Janet Yellen's comments.

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**Graph of the week – The scandal at Volkswagen rippled through automotive sector equities in Germany**



Sources: Bloomberg and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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## KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

### UNITED STATES

- Sales of new single-family homes rose 5.7% in August, after an even stronger 12.0% gain in July. Sales moved from 466,000 units in June (the weakest showing this year) to 522,000 in July, then to 552,000 in August. This last result is the best since February 2008. Sales primarily increased in the Northeast.
- After three months of consecutive increases, existing home sales declined in August. The 4.8% drop saw resales slip from 5,580,000 units to 5,310,000, the lowest level since April. The drop stemmed mainly from single-family homes (-4.8%), while condo sales fell by 1.6%. Sales declined across all regions, except in the Northeast where they were steady. Existing home sales have been posting an annual growth of 6.2%.
- New durable goods orders declined 2.0% in August after a 1.9% increase in July. The decline stems from the transportation sector, where orders for automobiles pulled back 1.6% and civil aircraft declined 5.9% (a better-than-expected drop, though). Excluding transportation, orders remained steady. New capital goods orders excluding aviation and defense declined 0.2%, on the heels of a 2.1% advance in July.
- Real GDP was upgraded again in Q2. The first estimate pegged annualized growth at 2.3%, while the second estimate pushed growth up to 3.7%, followed by a third estimate at 3.9%. The contrast with the weak 0.6% advance last winter is even more striking. The revision was mostly due to improved growth in service consumption.

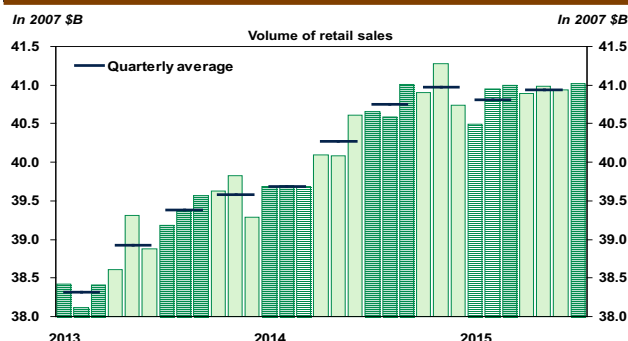
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### CANADA

- Retail sales were up 0.5% in July, largely below expectations. On one hand, gas station sales declined despite the increase in gas prices recorded for the month. On the other, the sharp advance expected at automobile dealers was more modest than the preliminary data suggested. Lastly, other retail trade sectors also grappled with some temporary difficulties in July. In real terms, retail sales increased 0.2%.
- Wholesalers' sales remained practically unchanged in July, with most forecasters expecting a significant advance. On one hand, the increase in sales of automobile products was less than expected. On the other, declines were recorded in construction materials and supplies, agricultural and food products and personal and household items. Expressed in real terms, sales decreased 0.4% for the month. However, inventories were up 0.2%; wholesale trade's contribution to economic growth will therefore be close to zero for July.

**Benoit P. Durocher**  
Senior Economist

**Canada – Real advances in retail trade have been virtually nil since the start of 2015**



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## The Volkswagen scandal rattles stock markets

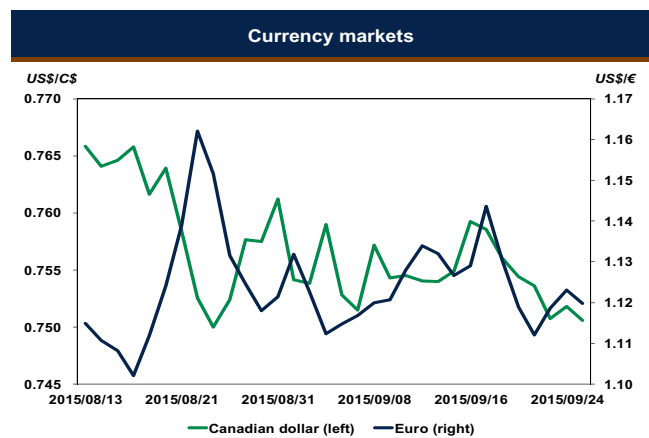
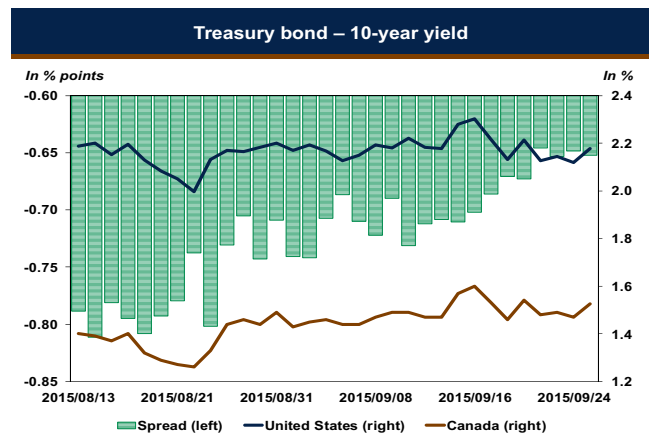
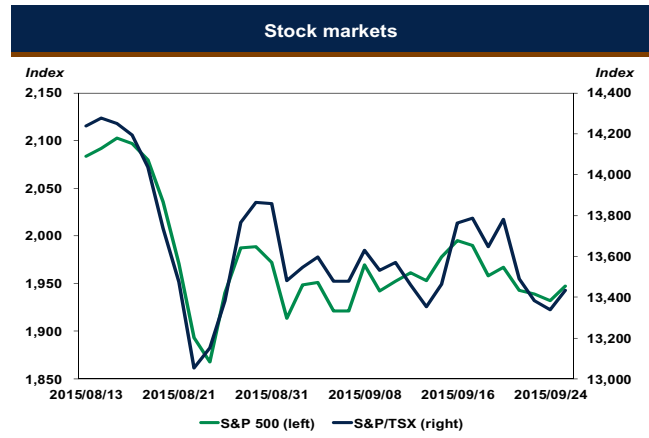
The cheating scandal involving environmental controls at car manufacturer Volkswagen caused a stir. On the German stock market, automotive sector equities tumbled 19% for the week. Shares of automobile and parts manufacturers were on track to lose 4% in the United States and 5% in Canada. Overall, the previous week's upward momentum could not be sustained. In the United States, the S&P 500 had three consecutive sessions of declines, even dropping to just 1,912 points on Thursday—after topping 2,000 points one week earlier. The S&P/TSX had a similar showing and was in line to post a weekly drop of more than 2%.

The fluctuation band for U.S. bond yields shifted to the downside following the Federal Reserve's (Fed) decision on September 17. As such, 10-year yields oscillated between 2.10% and 2.20% for most of the week. The week ended on an upward note nevertheless, following the speech given by Fed Chair Janet Yellen Thursday evening. She stated that the outlook for U.S. growth was solid and reiterated that the first rate hike would probably take place in 2015. Canadian yields increased even more during the week, thereby extending the widening of Canada-U.S. spreads.

The financial turbulence early in the week was harder on European currencies. The euro fell to below US\$1.12 on Tuesday, but recovered temporarily to US\$1.13 on Thursday when Mario Draghi moderated expectations of a possible increase in monetary easing measures by the European Central Bank. Janet Yellen's comments also added to the fray on Thursday. Janet Yellen's fairly hawkish tone surprised the markets, but this helped support the U.S. dollar by the end of the day. The pound trended downwards throughout the week, trading below US\$1.52 at the time of writing. Canada's currency depreciated slightly early in the week, and is now fluctuating closer to US\$0.75 (C\$1.33/\$US), flirting briefly with US\$0.745 on Thursday.

**Jimmy Jean**  
Senior Economist

**Hendrix Vachon**  
Senior Economist



# A LOOK AHEAD



## UNITED STATES

### Monday Sep. 28 - 8:30

<b>August</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.2%
<b>July</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

**Consumer spending (August)** – Consumption posted an uptick of 0.3% in July, supported by automobile sales. This sector should again help boost consumption in August. In addition, retail sales showed fairly solid growth in terms of durable goods and food services. Spending on energy also seems to have increased. In real terms, the gain should be 0.3%. However, the consumer expenditure deflator was slightly negative if we consider the second decimal; as such, nominal consumption most likely advanced 0.2%. Nominal personal income should rise another 0.4%.

### Tuesday Sep. 29 - 9:00

<b>July</b>	y/y
Consensus	5.10%
Desjardins	5.20%
<b>June</b>	<b>4.97%</b>

**S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices (July)** – Existing home prices have not made any meaningful advances since March; in fact, they declined in May and June. We still expect an increase in July however, as other home price indexes suggest. A 0.1% monthly gain is anticipated. This would push down the annual change in the S&P/Case-Shiller index from 5.0% to 5.2%.

### Tuesday Sep. 29 - 10:00

<b>September</b>	
Consensus	97.0
Desjardins	91.0
<b>August</b>	<b>101.5</b>

**Conference Board consumer confidence index (September)** – The Conference Board confidence index has been quite volatile these past few months. After an 8.8-point drop in July, the Conference Board index gained 10.5 points in August, reaching its highest level since January. However, a new decline is expected in September. Growing concerns about the global economy and the weak stock market (down by more than 8% since mid-August), and especially the poor performance of the University of Michigan confidence index point to a decline. Weak gas prices could help limit the damage, however. We expect the Conference Board index to slide from 101.5 to 91.0, wiping out the previous month's gains.

### Thursday October 1 - 10:00

<b>September</b>	
Consensus	50.9
Desjardins	50.0
<b>August</b>	<b>51.1</b>

**ISM manufacturing index (September)** – The ISM manufacturing index has been trending downwards since the end of spring. At 51.1, the August level was the weakest since May 2013. Unfortunately, this series of poor results does not seem to be over. Undermined by a strong dollar, weak demand in emerging countries and a relapse in the oil sector, manufacturing appears to have taken another hit. Regional manufacturing indexes generally pointed downwards in August, with several even signaling a contraction in activity. The ISM manufacturing index could drop from 51.1 to 50.0.

### Friday October 2 - 8:30

<b>September</b>	
Consensus	196,000
Desjardins	203,000
<b>August</b>	<b>173,000</b>

**Job creation according to the establishment survey (September)** – Only 173,000 jobs were created in the United States in August, the weakest number of new jobs since March. Modest acceleration in hiring is expected in September, but the gains will be slower than recent advances. Movements in initial jobless claims in September are not sending a clear message. That said, their monthly low was reached around the week the employment survey was conducted—an encouraging sign. The release this week of the September reading of the ISM manufacturing index and the Conference Board confidence index will help fine tune forecasts, but expectations on this front are not very positive, especially after 17,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in August. For now, we expect 203,000 new jobs to be created in September. The jobless rate should remain at 5.1%. It will also be interesting to see the changes in hourly wages, which ended August with an encouraging 0.3% advance.


**CANADA**


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**Industrial product price index (August)** – Commodity prices continued their downtrend in August, with energy prices recording a steep drop. The raw materials price index should therefore post another decline in August. This should slow the pace of advances in the industrial product price index for August, especially as the loonie's value stabilized somewhat during the month. Bear in mind that the loonie's depreciation has helped industrial product prices maintain relatively sustained growth in recent months, due to the increase in prices for imported goods.

**Real GDP by industry (July)** – Generally speaking, July's results were fairly positive. Exports continued to climb, gaining 2.3%. The volume of manufacturing sales advanced by 1.1%, while retailers posted a 0.2% gain. That said, the volume of wholesalers' sales declined 0.4%. As for the other service sectors, July appears to have ended with sustained production growth, as suggested by the sharp rise in the number of hours worked. In the end, real GDP by industry in July is expected to post an increase of 0.3%.


**OVERSEAS**


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**Euro zone: Confidence indicators (September)** – Several Euroland confidence indexes for September will be published on Tuesday. The drop in the consumer confidence index, according to September's flash version, is not a very positive sign. As for businesses, Euroland's PMI composite index retreated slightly; this could be a sign that industrial confidence will move in the same direction.

**Tuesday Sep. 29 - 8:30**

<b>August</b>	m/m
Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	0.0%
<b>July</b>	<b>0.7%</b>


**Wednesday Sep. 30 - 8:30**

<b>July</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.2%
Desjardins	0.3%
<b>June</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

**Tuesday Sep. 29 - 5:00  
September**


# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Week of September 28 to October 2, 2015

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
<b>MONDAY 28</b>	8:30	Speech of the New York Fed President, W. Dudley				
	8:30	Personal income (m/m)	Aug.	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures (m/m)	Aug.	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures deflator				
		Total (m/m)	Aug.	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Aug.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
		Total (y/y)	Aug.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	Aug.	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
	10:00	Pending home sales (m/m)	Aug.	0.4%	n/a	0.5%
	13:30	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
	17:00	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Williams				
<b>TUESDAY 29</b>	9:00	S&P/Case-Shiller home price index (y/y)	July	5.10%	5.20%	4.97%
	10:00	Consumer confidence	Sep.	97.0	91.0	101.5
<b>WEDNESDAY 30</b>	8:00	Speech of the New York Fed President, W. Dudley				
	9:45	Chicago PMI index	Sep.	53.1	52.0	54.4
	15:00	Speech of the Federal Reserve Chair, J. Yellen, and of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	20:00	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, L. Brainard				
<b>THURSDAY 1</b>	---	Total vehicle sales (ann. rate)	Sep.	17,550,000	17,300,000	17,720,000
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Sep. 21-25	271,000	270,000	267,000
	10:00	Construction spending (m/m)	Aug.	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
	10:00	ISM manufacturing index	Sep.	50.9	50.0	51.1
	14:30	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Williams				
<b>FRIDAY 2</b>	8:30	Change in nonfarm payrolls	Sep.	196,000	203,000	173,000
	8:30	Weekly worked hours	Sep.	34.6	34.6	34.6
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Sep.	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
	8:30	Average weekly earnings (m/m)	Sep.	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Aug.	-0.6%	-1.0%	0.4%
	13:00	Speech of the Federal Reserve Vice Chair, S. Fisher				


## CANADA

<b>MONDAY 28</b>	---	---				
<b>TUESDAY 29</b>	8:30	Industrial product price index (m/m)	Aug.	n/a	0.0%	0.7%
	8:30	Raw materials price index (m/m)	Aug.	n/a	-8.0%	-5.9%
<b>WEDNESDAY 30</b>	8:30	Real GDP by industry (m/m)	July	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
<b>THURSDAY 1</b>	---	---				
<b>FRIDAY 2</b>	---	---				

NOTE: Desjardins, Economic Studies are involved every week in the Bloomberg survey for Canada and the United States. Approximately 15 economists are consulted for the Canadian survey and a hundred or so for the United States. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. Following the quarter, the abbreviations f, s and t correspond to first estimate, second estimate and third estimate respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Week of September 28 to October 2, 2015

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 <b>OVERSEAS</b>								
<b>MONDAY 28</b>								
Japan	1:00	Leading indicator – final	July	n/a		104.9		
Japan	1:00	Coincident indicator – final	July	n/a		112.2		
Italy	4:00	Consumer confidence	Sep.	108.8		109.0		
Italy	4:00	Business confidence	Sep.	102.8		102.5		
Italy	4:00	Economic confidence	Sep.	n/a		103.7		
<b>TUESDAY 29</b>								
Japan	1:00	Small business confidence	Sep.	48.5		48.8		
Inde	1:30	Reserve Bank of India meeting	Sep.	7.00%		7.25%		
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer confidence – final	Sep.	-7.1		-7.1		
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial confidence	Sep.	-3.8		-3.7		
Euro zone	5:00	Services confidence	Sep.	10.0		10.2		
Euro zone	5:00	Economic confidence	Sep.	104.1		104.2		
Euro zone	5:00	Business climate	Sep.	0.21		0.21		
Germany	8:00	Consumer price index – preliminary	Sep.	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	
United Kingdom	19:05	Consumer confidence	Sep.	5		7		
Japan	19:50	Industrial production – preliminary	Aug.	1.0%	1.8%	-0.8%	0.0%	
Japan	19:50	Retail sales	Aug.	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%	
<b>WEDNESDAY 30</b>								
Japan	0:00	Vehicle production	Aug.		n/a		-5.9%	
Japan	1:00	Housing starts	Aug.		7.6%		7.4%	
United Kingdom	2:00	Nationwide house prices	Sep.	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	3.2%	
Germany	2:00	Retail sales	Aug.	0.2%	3.3%	1.4%	3.3%	
France	2:45	Personal consumption expenditures	Aug.	0.4%	1.6%	0.4%	1.4%	
France	2:45	Producer price index	Aug.	n/a	n/a	-0.1%	-1.6%	
Italy	4:00	Unemployment rate – preliminary	Sep.	12.0%		12.0%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Current account (£B)	Q2	-22.0		-26.5		
United Kingdom	4:30	Index of services	July	0.2%		0.5%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Real GDP – final	Q2	0.7%	2.6%	0.7%	2.6%	
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer price index – estimate	Sep.		0.0%		0.1%	
Japan	19:50	Tankan large manufacturers index	Q3	13		15		
China	21:00	PMI manufacturing index	Sep.	49.7		49.7		
China	21:00	PMI non-manufacturing index	Sep.	n/a		53.4		
<b>THURSDAY 1</b>								
Japan	1:00	Vehicle sales	Sep.		n/a		2.3%	
Italy	3:45	PMI manufacturing index	Sep.	53.4		53.8		
France	3:50	PMI manufacturing index – final	Sep.	50.4		50.4		
Germany	3:55	PMI manufacturing index – final	Sep.	52.5		52.5		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – final	Sep.	52.0		52.0		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI manufacturing index	Sep.	51.3		51.5		
Japan	19:30	Workers' household spending	Aug.		0.3%		-0.2%	
Japan	19:30	Unemployment rate	Aug.	3.3%		3.3%		
<b>FRIDAY 2</b>								
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI construction index	Sep.	57.5		57.3		
Euro zone	5:00	Producer price index	Aug.	-0.6%	-2.4%	-0.1%	-2.1%	

NOTE: In contrast to the situation in Canada and the United States, disclosure of overseas economic figures is much more approximate. The day of publication is therefore shown for information purposes only. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).

## United States: Quarterly economic indicators

	Ref. quart.	Level	Variation (%)		Annual variation (%)			
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2014	2013	2012	2011
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	16,334	3.9	2.7	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.6
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	11,179	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.3
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	2,857	2.6	0.7	-0.6	-2.9	-1.9	-3.0
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	524.0	9.4	8.2	1.8	9.5	13.5	0.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	2,211	4.1	3.8	6.2	3.0	9.0	7.7
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2015 Q2	113.5	---	---	68.0	61.4	54.7	37.6
Exports (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	2,118	5.1	1.5	3.4	2.8	3.4	6.9
Imports (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	2,652	3.0	4.8	3.8	1.0	2.2	5.5
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2015 Q2	16,747	3.7	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.7
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2015 Q2	109.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2015 Q2	105.9	3.3	0.7	0.7	-0.0	0.9	0.2
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2015 Q2	106.8	-1.4	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.1
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2015 Q2	123.8	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2015 Q2	-109.7	---	---	-389.5	-376.8	-449.7	-460.4

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistics representing the level during the period.

## United States: Monthly economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Variation (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Leading indicator (2010 = 100)	Aug.	123.7	0.1	0.7	2.3	4.4
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Aug.	51.1	52.7	52.8	52.9	58.1
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Aug.	59.0	60.3	55.7	56.9	58.6
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Aug.	101.5	91.0	94.6	98.8	93.4
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Sept.	87.2	91.9	96.1	93.0	84.6
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	July	11,212	0.2	0.8	1.3	3.2
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	July	12,217	0.4	0.6	0.9	3.3
Consumer credit (\$B)	July	3,453	0.6	1.9	3.8	6.8
Retail sales (\$M)	Aug.	447,715	0.2	0.9	3.7	2.2
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Aug.	354,555	0.1	1.0	2.9	1.3
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Aug.	107.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.9
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Aug.	77.6	78.0	77.5	78.4	78.2
New machinery orders (\$M)	July	482,016	0.4	1.5	1.9	-14.7
New durable good orders (\$M)	Aug.*	236,322	-2.0	4.0	4.9	-2.3
Business inventories (\$B)	July	1,812	0.1	1.1	1.9	2.6
Housing starts (K) (1)	Aug.	1,126	1,161	1,072	900.0	966.0
Building permits (K) (1)	Aug.	1,161	1,130	1,250	1,098	1,040
New home sales (K) (1)	Aug.*	552.0	522.0	513.0	545.0	454.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Aug.*	5,310	5,580	5,320	4,890	5,000
Construction spending (\$B)	July	1,083	0.7	3.7	9.4	13.7
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	July	-41,863	-45,205	-42,258	-43,588	-41,411
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Aug.	142,288	173.0	663.0	1,229	2,919
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Aug.	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.1
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Aug.	237.9	-0.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	242.7	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	July	109.8	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.3
Excluding food and energy	July	109.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Aug.	195.7	-0.5	0.3	1.4	-2.9
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	192.9	-0.1	0.4	0.8	2.1
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Aug.	123.1	-1.4	-2.1	-2.2	-7.0
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Aug.	123.1	-1.8	-2.7	-1.9	-11.4

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; (2) Statistic shows the variation since the reference month.



## Canada: Quarterly economic indicators

	Ref. quart.	Level	Variation (%)		Annual variation (%)			
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2014	2013	2012	2011
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	1,759,190	-0.5	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.0
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	989,747	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.2
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	350,393	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.8
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	118,873	1.3	4.1	2.7	-0.4	5.7	1.7
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	179,758	-12.0	-7.3	0.2	2.6	9.0	12.7
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2015 Q2	7,110	---	---	7,530	12,368	7,437	10,911
Exports (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	558,854	0.4	1.3	5.4	2.0	2.6	4.6
Imports (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	575,275	-1.5	0.7	1.8	1.3	3.7	5.7
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	1,756,157	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.5
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2015 Q2	112.7	1.4	-0.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	3.4
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2015 Q2	106.6	-2.3	-0.4	2.7	1.1	0.0	1.4
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2015 Q2	115.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.1
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2015 Q2	-17,398	---	---	-41,480	-56,255	-59,911	-47,195
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2015 Q2	81.3	---	---	82.8	81.2	81.5	80.6
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2015 Q2	1,147,656	-0.5	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.5
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2015 Q2	246,676	0.9	-11.4	8.8	-0.6	-4.2	15.4

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistics representing the level during the period.

## Canada: Monthly economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Variation (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	June	1,650,057	0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.6
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	June	350,850	1.4	-0.8	-3.0	-2.7
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	July	52,186	1.7	4.0	3.0	-2.8
Housing starts (K) (1)	Aug.	216.9	193.3	198.0	151.4	196.0
Building permits (\$M)	July	7,744	-0.6	-1.2	25.6	-13.4
Retail sales (\$M)	July*	43,345	0.5	1.8	4.4	1.8
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	July*	32,572	0.0	1.3	3.4	0.3
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	July*	55,422	0.0	0.5	2.8	4.2
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	July	-592.6	-811.0	-2,932	-1,813	2,052
Exports (\$M)	July	45,459	2.3	7.4	5.6	-0.2
Imports (\$M)	July	46,052	1.7	1.8	2.7	5.8
Employment (K) (2)	Aug.	17,966	12.0	4.1	13.3	16.1
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Aug.	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0
Average weekly earnings (\$)	July*	956.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.6
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	July*	15,784	38.2	20.8	13.3	14.2
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	127.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.3
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	121.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.8
Excluding 8 volatile items	Aug.	126.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.1
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	July	111.6	0.7	1.7	3.0	0.1
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	July	96.9	-5.9	-1.6	7.2	-21.2
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Aug.*	799,338	0.9	3.1	5.0	8.7

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; (2) Statistic shows the variation since the reference month.

## Major financial indicators

	Previous data (%)						Last 52 weeks (%)		
	Sep. 25	Sep. 18	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>United States</b>									
Federal funds – target	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	-0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.03	-0.02
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.70	0.66	0.70	0.66	0.56	0.56	0.78	0.59	0.31
– 5 years	1.49	1.44	1.52	1.74	1.41	1.80	1.79	1.53	1.18
– 10 years	2.18	2.13	2.18	2.48	1.95	2.53	2.51	2.16	1.67
– 30 years	2.97	2.93	2.91	3.25	2.53	3.22	3.25	2.84	2.25
S&P 500 index	1,947	1,958	1,989	2,101	2,061	1,983	2,131	2,052	1,862
DJIA index	16,381	16,385	16,643	17,947	17,713	17,113	18,312	17,571	15,666
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,146	1,137	1,135	1,171	1,201	1,216	1,302	1,185	1,084
CRB index	194.99	194.18	197.10	224.88	215.16	280.28	283.14	227.86	185.28
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	45.46	44.71	45.29	59.41	48.83	95.55	94.53	56.95	38.22
<b>Canada</b>									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.60	0.56	0.92	0.92	0.65	0.36
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.55	0.46	0.42	0.64	0.52	1.13	1.13	0.67	0.32
– 5 years	0.86	0.76	0.74	1.03	0.80	1.65	1.63	1.02	0.58
– 10 years	1.53	1.46	1.44	1.87	1.38	2.16	2.15	1.64	1.24
– 30 years	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.46	1.99	2.68	2.67	2.26	1.83
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.53	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.44	0.41	0.30	0.59	0.52	0.91	0.91	0.62	0.28
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.16	-0.20	-0.28	-0.02	-0.04	0.57	0.65	0.08	-0.33
– 5 years	-0.63	-0.68	-0.78	-0.71	-0.61	-0.15	0.07	-0.51	-0.99
– 10 years	-0.65	-0.67	-0.74	-0.61	-0.57	-0.37	-0.17	-0.51	-0.81
– 30 years	-0.70	-0.70	-0.72	-0.79	-0.54	-0.54	-0.29	-0.59	-0.88
S&P/TSX index	13,433	13,647	13,865	14,808	14,812	15,027	15,451	14,628	13,053
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3323	1.3227	1.3202	1.2318	1.2610	1.1154	1.3334	1.2241	0.7506
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4919	1.4953	1.4759	1.3754	1.3730	1.4148	1.5441	1.4047	0.8405
<b>Overseas</b>									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
BoE – Base rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
BoJ – Overnight rate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Germany: Bonds – 10 years	0.65	0.67	0.73	0.92	0.21	0.92	0.99	0.58	0.08
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.84	1.84	1.95	2.19	1.57	2.46	2.44	1.89	1.36
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1198	1.1306	1.1180	1.1166	1.0889	1.2685	1.2837	1.1503	1.0495
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.5177	1.5532	1.5393	1.5752	1.4878	1.6247	1.6242	1.5462	1.4632

CRB: Commodity Research Bureau; WTI: West Texas Intermediate; ECB: European Central Bank; BoE: Bank of England; BoJ: Bank of Japan  
 Note: Data taken at markets closing, with the exception of the current day where they were taken at 11:00 a.m.